FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 APRIL 1984

Libya

Libya has officially notified the UN secretary general of the British police "siege" of the People's Bureau in London and arrest of some of its members, which Libya considers a violation of the Vienna convention regulating relations between states, JANA reported. In another report, JANA's political editor castigated the United States for supporting the British "armed aggression," which was "preplanned and premeditated." A Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio commentary on the incident in St James Square claimed that the staff of the People's Bureau were obliged to act in "self-defense" in the face of a "barrage of bullets" from police and consequently had "no alternative but to meet the fire of the aggressors with fire and defend the sanctity of this Bureau." A Libyan Foreign Liaison source cited by JANA denied that the British Embassy staff in Tripoli were trapped and subject to restrictions on their movements.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut for Damascus where he will discuss the Lebanese situation and bilateral relations with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio announced on 19 April. The talks will focus on resolving disputes about political reforms, the security situation, and the issue of southern Lebanon, according to official sources cited by the radio. Lebanon is eager to coordinate with Syria on both a final and absolute cease-fire and the south, the sources disclosed.

A Damascus radio commentary stressed that Syria stands by its promise to help Lebanon remove the Israeli forces, and an *AL-BA'TH* editorial reviewed by the radio said that in order to achieve national accord, Lebanon must "proceed from the uncontested fact" that southern Lebanon should be liberated from the Israelis and restored "without any restrictions or conditions."

In Beirut the Security Arrangements Committee decided to begin implementing the disengagement of forces agreement on 19 April and also announced a new cease-fire agreement, Beirut radio reported. However, the new cease-fire was violated by sporadic shelling and sniping, according to Beirut radio and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Earlier, the latter source stated that 25 people were injured by shelling in East Beirut.

Meanwhile, the IDF handed over responsibility for security in parts of Sidon to the "southern army of Lebanon," Jerusalem radio reported, and a hand grenade was thrown at one of the southern force's patrols. Beirut radio alleged that the southerners fired at Sidon citizens, killing one and wounding five others. IDF sources cited by Jerusalem radio denied the IDF has reinforced positions and closed road passage between the northern and southern parts of the Al-Biqa' valley.

Saudi Arabia

According to Riyadh radio, royal orders have been issued relieving Health Minister Dr Ghazi 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qusaybi of his post and naming Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ash-Shaykh as his replacement.

Syria

Talas Warning, Israeli Reaction — Syria will strike at Israeli settlements if Israel attacks Palestinian refugee camps in Syrian territory, Defense Minister Mustafa Talas warned in a Kuwaiti newspaper interview reported by QNA.

Reacting to Talas' statement, Communications Minister Mordekhay Tzipori affirmed in remarks on Jerusalem radio that "Israel will continue to strike at the terrorists wherever we find them, and any country that permits terrorists to operate from its territory will bear the responsibility."

Relations With USSR — President al-Asad discussed Syrian-Soviet relations and cooperation during an 18 April meeting with Karen Brutents, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, Damascus radio reported. Al-Asad expressed satisfaction with bilaterial relations and appreciation for the Soviet Union's firm support.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak has decided to recall Egypt's ambassador from El Salvador, MENA reported. The move follows El Salvador's decision to transfer its Tel Aviv embassy to Jerusalem.

Foreign Ministry sources cited by Cairo radio said that during talks with the chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Near Eastern Department the Soviet side had expressed "satisfaction with the progress in bilateral relations and the means of bolstering them."

Iran

Majlis Elections — Turnout in the elections for the second Majlis has been 30 or 40 percent higher than in the first elections, Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri declared in remarks reported by Tehran radio. A second round of elections must be held in 75 constituencies before the new Majlis is convened on 29 May, he noted. Tehran radio has thus far announced results for over 90 constituencies, including 6 in Tehran, where Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani received the highest number of votes.

Prime Minister on U.S. — The U.S. threat to retaliate against Iranian "terrorist" activities is a "bullying" tactic related to President Reagan's need for "successful adventurist attempts" in order to gain votes in the forthcoming presidential election, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi stated in remarks broadcast by Tehran radio. He warned the United States that Iran will reciprocate any blow it receives.

Pakistan

A Foreign Office statement reported by Karachi radio denied the DRA's "totally unfounded" allegation that Pakistan has seized and detained a number of Afghan civilians and soldier

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Ratebzad Addresses AAPSO Regional Meeting
LD180928 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0445 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul, april 17, BAKHTAR — The Asian regional consultative meeting of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) began here today to prepare for the sixth congress of AAPSO due to be held in Algeria on May 19, 1984. The deputy general secretaries of AAPSO and the representatives of eleven member countries of Asia participated in the session. They will discuss the joint propsoals of Asian countries during the next session.

The session was inaugurated here today by Anahita Ratebzad, member of Politburo of the PDPA CC, the chairman of the peace, friendship and solidarity organization of Afghanistan and vice-president of AAPSO in Intercontinental Hotel. Speaking at the session, Ratebzad said:

This session begins at a time when the international situation, as a result of the anti-peace-militaristic policy of imperialism, the U.S. imperialism at the head, becomes more complicated, at the universal level in general and in the Asian continent in particular, and remains as a source of concern to all peace-loving forces in this continent.

[Words indistinct] the United States of America by declaring various regions of the Asian continent as her zones of "vital interest" is trying hard to recover the positions that have been lost by them due to the victories scored by national liberation movements, and to overthrow progressive and revolutionary regimes of the continent and chain the whole area with a massive network of military bases.

She noted that the US-Chinese military-strategic alliance and the modern weapons and technological facilities flooded to China is but a new source of concern to the peace-loving countries of the region. Similarly, the booming of Japanese military potentials and the American, Japanese and South Korean triangle extensively endangers the peace and security.

Anahita Ratebzad said:

American military presence in the Indian Ocean has not only led to an ever heightening concern of the lithoral countries, but, also poses an actual threat, to the global peace. More than one decade countries in the Indian Ocean region are being indulged in a common effort to declare the region as a zone of peace. The non-aligned countries put forward proposals for this purpose in the 3rd summit conference of the non-aligned countries in Lusaka in 1970. But, the United States of America has been hindering the realization of this serious question of the lithoral countries.

The clouds of war lingering over the gulf between Iran and Iraq is another event that negatively affects the peace in the Middle East and the Gulf area and of which imperialism immensely take advantages and look at it as a pretext for justifying its military presence in the gulf.

She said: The sensitivity of Washington vis-a-vis revolutionary changes in Asia is a proven fact. The U.S. administration believes as if these changes are in contradiction with the normal international life and only based on this pronouncement the USA's strategists are embarking upon bestial aggressive military attitudes towards the countries in the continent. And this is why the US imperialism establish R.D.F. and extended the range of its military bases in Asia and introduced to it besides conventional arms nuclear weapons too. Centcom was also established which encompasses 19 Asian countries and the DRA is also a target of its aggressive plans.

The other speakers included Mr. Syedur Rahman, member of the Communist party of Bangladesh, Mr. Savang Chathepha, member of People's Supreme Assembly and vice-president of the Solidarity Committee of Laos and Mr. T. Duraisinham, member of world peace Council, (Nasir S. Gasus), secretary of Solidarity, Yemeni peace council and solidarity, Mir Pasha Zeinalov [name as received], secretary of Soviet Solidarity Committee and Chitta Biswas, deputy general secretary of AAPSO.

The speakers in their speeches expressed confidence that the April Revolution which came to victory for the welfare and prosperity of the Afghan people are scoring great successes with the support of the Socialist countries, all progressive and democratic forces of the world headed by the Soviet Union. The speakers also condemned the U.S. intervention on the internal affairs of Afghanistan under the pretext of the so-called preservation of the vital interests of world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism. As also, they expressed their firm confidence that the DRA will overcome all the existing obstacles and the plots of imperialism will be doomed to failure.

They also confirmed the position taken by AAPSO calling for the cessation of the intervention and aggressions of imperialism against the revolutionary Afghanistan. They also pointed out that the objective of this gathering is to discuss the issues confronted by Asia as well as to make decisions to intensfiy their struggles against the conspiracies and the military strategy of the United States in the region and the world.

Keshtmand Receives Visiting Kazakh Leader
LD190902 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Soltan Ali keshtmand, PDPA Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, met Zhanybekov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, in the Council of Ministers headquarters this afternoon. During the meeting, which took place in the presence of 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev, ambassador extraordinary of the USSR in Kabul, they conversed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere about subjects of mutual interest and the friendly ties of the peoples of the two countries.

BAKHTAR: Iran Colluding With Enemies of DRA

LD190852 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul, April 18, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes:

The security forces of DRA have secured another document from the criminals attached to the band of Mullah Nabi Mohammadi. This document once again exposes the dirty face of the counter-revolutionary bands and shows that all the malignant souls in the region continue the undeclared war against the country, its people and its revolution.

The document clearly reveals as to how the reactionary ruling regime of Iran, which speaks of struggle against imperialism and is engaged in sham quarrel with imperialism, intervenes in the internal affairs of our country alongside the puppet military regime of Pakistan and the most reactionary regimes of the region and turns in practice to an accomplice and a collaborator of the crimes of U.S. imperialism.

The ruling reactionary circles of Iran in words boast of struggle against imperialism but in action not only do not take any concrete steps in this course but play a role directly or indirectly as the conductor of the policy of U.S. imperialism in the continuation of the undeclared war against the revolutionary Afghanistan and unite with American led regime of Turkey and Pakistan.

The document is addressed to one of the ringleaders of the criminal band of Mulla Nabi that an eight member bandit team headed by Haji Saffar Khan goes to Tehran and expresses hope that the bandit team will be successful in fulfilling their special duty for friends. The ill-intent of Iran's ruling circle against the April Revolution is so evident that one can easily understand what is meant by the special duty to be carried out by the bandits team in Tehran. Their objective is to coordinate the activities of the counter-revolutionaries against our independent and sovereign country in collusion and understanding with the rulers of the reactionary regime of Iran. The outcome of the "special duties" of these traitorous criminals to their friends in Tehran is to bring into Afghanistan assassination, murder, arson and terror.

It is added in the document that the counter-revolutionary bandits after visiting their friends in Iran would return to Afghanistan and would meet with the interested person, that is to say, they would communicate the directives of their "Iranian friend" for the intensification of murder and homicide in Afghanistan. If the Iranian ruling regime is really Islamic and anti-imperialist how could it take in its fold the criminal counter-revolutionary bands of Afghanistan, the betrayers and non-Moslems like Mullah Nabi, CIA's agent and a servant of the deposed king, Zahir Shah.

It is confessed in the document that the armed forces of the DRA have inflicted crushing blows on the counter-revolution. It is also confessed that in one of the operations carried by the security forces of the DRA, three "friends", one photographer and one correspondent attached to the counter-revolution were annihilated. The past experience shows that these "friends" disquised as reporters were the agents of espionage networks of imperialism.

The exposure of this document once again makes it clear that despite demagogic lies told by the reaction of Iran, the collusion of the reactionary regime of Tehran with Islamabad and with the counter-revolution of Afghanistan intensify and they try ever-further to coordinate their activities for continuation of the undeclared war launched by USA against Afghanistan. Let our motley-hued enemies, whether donning the general's uniform in Pakistan or a "priestly" cloak in Tehran, continue to play their role in the scenario prepared by CIA and Pentagon. Our people move forward fearlessly and confidently towards achieving the lofty objectives of the April Revolution and the making of a new society. Our enemies will be doomed.

Resistance Leader Rabbani Views Current Issues

PM181416 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Apr 84 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Jami'at-e Eslami Chairman Burhanuddin Rabbani by Olivier Roy in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Professor Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the Jami'at-e Eslami Afghan resistance party, was received 16 April by Quai d'Orsay secretary general Gutmann. This meeting illustrates Jami'at-e Eslami's growing importance in the Afghan resistance and the diplomatic breakthrough it made following the appointment of Mr Rabbani as the Afghan resistance's only observer at the Islamic summit in Casablanca last January. On the military level Jami'at-e Eslami covers most of the military fronts in northern Afghanistan, particularly Commander Masud's Panshir. But it seems that this movement is also beginning to take root in the southern tribal zones. Mr Rabbani, who is around 40 years old, was professor of philosophy at Kabul's theology faculty. He was one of the group which founded Jami'at-e Eslami, which was formed at the end of the fifties under the old regime. He is one of the moderate Muslims. He explained to us his views on the present state of the Afghan problem.

Question: How do you view the present situation inside Afghanistan?

Answer: The Andropov period marked a clear change of Soviet tactics in Afghanistan: Strictly military activities had been reduced, but everything was based on penetration of the resistance by the KGB and the Khad, its Afghan counterpart. The aim was to make groups change their allegiance and carry out selective murders of leaders. With Chernenko there has been a return to large-scale military operations. Since the beginning of March we have observed a considerable increase in the amount of air traffic from the USSR.

The military operations are again involving big units and are preceded by intensive air bombardments going on for several days. This harassment is, of course, directed against the bastions of the resistance (Mazar, Herat, Laghman, and north [Basakhashan]) and we are expecting an attack in the Panj Shehr and against Qandahar.

In addition the Soviets are establishing new posts on the resistance's communication routes. Their aim is more than ever to force the population into exile in order to stifle the resistance.

However, these operations have not produced the expected results, especially since the troops' morale seems low. With the change in tactics, the Soviets are now suffering much heavier losses than in the past 2 years.

At a more general level, we are expecting an effort by the Russians to promote the Kabul government on the international stage.

A Neutral and Independent Country

Question: What do you think of the negotiations conducted by UN mediator Diego Cordovez?

Answer: They are futile. First, these negotiations are not bringing together the real protagonists in the war, and second, we do not see what can be negotiated. The return of the refugees in present circumstances would be suicidal for the resistance, because either those refugees, to survive, would rally around the Babrak Karmal government and provide it with the troops it needs or, more probably, they would take up the resistance but in much more difficult economic conditions than the resistance fighters in the field now have, since they would have nothing and would be ill-suited for war after years in camps in Pakistan. Indeed, the Soviets have two goals in these negotiations: to maintain pressure on Pakistan and to legitimize the Kabul government. We readily understand the position taken by Pakistan, which is in the front line, but we cannot accept a legitimization of the Babrak Karmal government: That would be giving the Soviets what they have failed to achieve by military means.

Question: Do you envisage a political solution?

Answer: No political solution without the withdrawal of the Soviet expeditionary corps; any other action would be neither reasonable nor effective. We cannot accept Soviet military domination. Nonetheless, everything depends on the Soviet war aims. If, for instance, the USSR fears Muslim contagion in the Soviet Muslim republics, we will have other things to do (like rebuilding the country) rather than launching subversion against our neighbor. Similarly, if there are Soviet interests which do not conflict with our independence, we will take them into consideration (I am thinking of gas for instance). But we do not want to return to a relationship in which one country dominates the other, as under the old regime; the results of that have been seen. We want a neutral and independent country.

Question: What do you think of the question of the resistance's unity?

Answer: For Jami'at-e Eslami this is virtually a historical question. Since the creation of our movement in 1958, we have known that a party structure is too narrow to rally the masses. We need a front, a large grouping, in which intellectuals and religious people, the peasants, and tribes can be united, respecting the specific nature of each. But such unity must not be artificial; it must reflect the real situation inside the country at war. In practical terms, union must be achieved where it is possible, in a realistic and pragmatic way. There are three priority aspects: an end to the armed clashes between different groups, the appointment of one spokesman on the international stage, and the coordination of military activities where it is technically possible.

Similarly, it would be good to have a joint press and joint publications. In the field the autonomy of the military fronts should be preserved when they are effective. The fronts which have shown their worth should even be strengthened. This is the only approach to an effective union.

Question: Jami'at-e Eslami is often said to be primarily a Tajik and northern party.

Answer: These differences should not be exaggerated. Free Afghanistan cannot be achieved without the Pushtun tribes, and this is my main concern, especially since the north is well organized. In addition Jami'at-e Eslami established strong roots in the south of the country in 1983 and several military commands (in Orgun and Qandahar) have asked to join us. Our problem is not one of distributing cards, but of setting up an effective military coordination, whatever its label. That presupposes respecting individual tribal characteristics, and the organization of our party in the south is often simply juxtaposed to the traditional tribal structure.

Not Isolating Iran

Question: You are described as a fundamentalist; what do you mean by that?

Answer: It is not a term which we use. We are Islamists. In other words, we regard Islam as a dynamic force which concerns all aspects of human life. It is an ideal of social justice, struggle against poverty, and peace. But also, on the individual level, it is an ideal of piety and purity. Our revolution is spiritual and we are believers above all.

Question: What about Iran?

Answer: Iran is a neighboring and Muslim country. We are bound to want fraternal relations. But despite this unity of belief, the two peoples have different problems and solutions. As you know, our main base is in Pakistan, but we also have offices in Iran. Iran must not be isolated. The Soviet threat is aimed at the whole region — Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan — and it is within the regional framework that we must defend ourselves. Thus we must put aside disagreements to defend ourselves against the Soviets.

Question: Do you think there is a change in foreign governments' attitudes toward the Afghan resistance?

Answer: For several months a resurgence of interest has been noticed. The fact that I am here is proof of that. A number of governments seem to understand our desire to have a presence on the diplomatic stage, and I think we will establish more direct contacts. Finally, what was very important for us was our presence as observers for the first time at the Casablanca Islamic

summit in January. Arab and Muslim solidarity seemed to us to go without saying. But we have had to wait a long time to see practical signs of that support. Nonetheless, our position is much stronger than it was 4 years ago: Our fighters have proved themselves.

Security Forces Report Successes Against Rebels

LD182038 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The brave security forces of the country, intensifying their just struggle against the counterrevolutionary elements — those agents of international imperialism who disrupt the peaceful life of our noble compatriots and embark on unforgivable crimes — have dealt fatal and crushing blows and have rescued our toiling people from their criminal claws.

Quoting a security spokesman in the Herat Province, BAKHTAR reports that recently in (Pecha) village, Adraskan District, Herat Province, a group of 24 criminals of the (Harakat) band, along with its leader (Ahmad Shah), was captured. One U.S. heavy machine gun, 1 rocket launcher, 22 assorted weapons, 3 antitank mines, 3,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, and propaganda leaflets proving their direct link with imperialist countries were seized from these criminals.

Also during an operation by security forces in Samangan Province in the villages of Kholm District, a number of rebels were crushed and four assorted weapons of U.S., Egyptian, and Chinese manufacture were seized.

According to another report, as a result of an operation by security forces in the villages of Chemtal District, Balkh Province, several armed rebels of the (Fedayan-e Eslami) terrorist band were killed and a number of them were injured.

According to a report by a BIA correspondent from Paktia Province, as a result of operations which took place in (Star Kalay) and (Spin Kalay) of that province, 12 rebels of the so-called (Eslamic) bands were killed and 19 antitank mines were seized.

During another successful operation in the villages and suburbs of the capital of Kandahar Province, a number of rebels were killed and two DShK'S, two rocket launchers, and one mortar were destroyed.

Also as a result of operations by the courageous security forces in Konarha Province, a number of rebels were crushed in the (Pol-e Nawabad) and [name indistinct] Qala areas of that province and several of these lunatics were wounded. Some 20 mines were discovered and exploded.

Quoting a security force spokesman in Konduz, a BIA correspondent reports that as a result of an operation in the Dasht-e Archi District Konduz Province, 20 traitors to the homeland and revolution and their ringleader by the name of (Mola 'Abdol Qayum), known as (Mola Musa), of the so-called (Harakat-e Eslami) band and (Besmellah), deputy leader of that band, were crushed. One machine gun, 1 pistol, 1 light machine gun, 1 Chinese Kalashnikov, 2 rocket launchers with 25 rockets, 1 antitank mine, 5,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, and a number of propaganda leaflets were seized from them

SPA Reports Antigovernment Mujahidin Operations

LD181338 Riyadh SPA in English 1229 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Islamabad, April 18, SPA — Afghan mujahideen have destroyed 15 Soviet tanks during a fierce fighting with the Soviet-Afghan Government troops in Shakar Darra Valley near Kabul on April 7, western diplomatic sources said here last night. The sources said the mujahideen also shot down a Soviet helicopter over Shakar Darra on April 10.

Communist forces, mainly consisting of Soviet Red Army soldiers, have currently launched a big anti-mujahideen ground and air operation in the entire Shomali belt of Afghanistan including Kareze-Mir, Shakra Darra and Gol Darreh Valleys and have been carrying out adventures with heavy bombing runs by Soviet helicopter gunships and Mig Aircraft in addition to artillery barrages from Kabul's Khair Khana encampment, the sources added. As a result of heavy Soviet bombing raids, 12 mujahideen and several other civilians were killed in Shakar Dara, the sources said.

On the other hand, the sources reported high rate of desertions among Afghan troops in southern Shomali region between Kabul and Hindu Kush mountain ranges. Nearly 200 Afghan soldiers have already defected, they added.

The sources said Soviet soldiers looted Afghan-houses in Mibacha-Kot in Shomali region early April. This incident enraged mujahideen who attracked the rampaging soviets and killed four of them, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the mujahideen also captured 20 fuel trucks coming from the Soviet Union in early last week in the southern slopes of Hindukush mountain slopes. On April 4, the mujahideen also attacked a large fuel convoy in western Afghanistan and destroyed 22 oil tankers, the sources said.

The mujahideen attacked headquarters of communist front organisation (the National Fatherland Front), killing nearly 12 communists, the sources added.

On the other hand, they overran an Afghan military post, capturing 12 soldiers, in historic Ghazni city on April 6, the sources said.

In another ambush of an Afghan Government military convoy in Jaghatu in central Hazarajat region in the first week of April, nearly 12 Afghan soldiers and secret policemen were killed.

Delhi: Opposition Alliances To Press Demands
BK190459 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] In Bangladesh two major opposition alliances are reported to have agreed on a compromise formula on major consitutional issues. The representatives of the 15-party and 7-party alliances met in Dhaka to discuss the situation following their dialogue with the government. They expressed determination to press for a five-point charter of demands which include withdrawal of material law and transfer of power to elected representatives.

Commentary Condemns Indian Border Fence Plan
BK181702 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0910 GMT 18 Apr 84

[News commentary]

[Text] It is quite evident from India's unabated unilateral preparations for the construction of barbed wire fences along the India-Bangladesh border that it did not feel it necessary to pay any attention or give any consideration to the repeated protests of Bangladesh on this issue. Bangladesh naturally feels very upset on the unnecessary tension being built up because of India's construction of barbed wire fences along the border between the two countries and also for its provocative activities on the border.

Bangladesh lodged a strong protest as soon as India started preparations for the construction of the barbed wire fences at the border. India's unilateral erection of a structure along the zero line of the northwestern border of Bangladesh and its provocative activities are indisputably illegal and totally contradict the norms and practices regarding international borders. It is more regrettable that, at the very time the South Asian nations are making renewed efforts to create a more conducive climate in the region by further strengthening regional cooperation, India has taken this step. It will aggravate peace on the India-Bangladesh border and hurt relations between two neighbors. Furthermore, another distressing thing is that some important Indian Government officials have made fantastic allegations that a large influx of Bangladeshi nationals has entered the border states of India. The Indian high commissioner in Bangladesh recently said in Calcutta that India has furnished proof to Bangladesh about the influx of a large number of Bangladesh nationals into India. India has not sent any reply to the formal protest notes from Bangladesh, but a responsible Indian official corresponding to the level of high commissioner made such a baseless statement in Calcutta. Bangladesh has also protested the statement by this responsible Indian official and declared it a blatant lie.

When more congenial and prosperous living conditions exist in Bangladesh than across the border, it is inconceivable that a large number of people from Bangladesh would cross over to India. Why should there be a large influx of people from Bangladesh to India? Nothing has taken place in Bangladesh since independence that would lead the people to cross over to India. It is historically true that not a single person from Bangladesh has gone over to India. A Foreign Office spokesman rightly asked why a sane person would opt to go to Assam.

The unfounded claim of India on the influx of people from Bangladesh to India contradicts the recent statement by Indian Minister of State N.R. Laskar, who said in Calcutta on 8 February that no Bangladesh national has entered Assam. Many other Indian leaders have also stated that there was no influx of Bangladesh citizens into India.

On the other side, India's continued construction of the barbed wire fences at the border despite the protest from Bangladesh only proves that it does not care for the recognized norms and practice of international relations. It is an undeniable fact that the construction of barbed wire fences along the zero line of any border violates international border rules. In its protest notes, Bangladesh has asked India to discard unambiguously its construction of barbed wire fences because it violates the internationally recognized norms and practice of international borders.

Under the India-Bangladesh border agreement signed in 1974, neither India nor Bangladesh could erect any kind of structure within 150 yards of the border. In this situation, Bangladesh had a reasonable ground to protest against India's construction of barbed wire fences.

Bangladesh considers the construction of the barbed wire fences at the borders as an unfriendly act and also an attempt to malign Bangladesh in the outside world. It will jeopardize border peace and, therefore, India should refrain from the construction of the barbed wire fences in the interest of durable and neighborly relations between the two countries. Any problem between the two neighboring states can be solved through negotiations on the basis of equality and justice.

Parliament Begins Discussion on Punjab Situation

BK181255 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 1235 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Lok Sabha has begun a special discussion on the situation in Punjab. Initiating it, Dr Subramaniam Swamy, Janata, urged the government to unilaterally accept Akali demands relating to river water and territory. Expressing concern at the situation which he described as fast deteriorating, Dr Swamy said the crisis poses a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country.

During Dr Swamy's speech, Prime Minister Gandhi intervened to categorically deny the allegation that she had ever said that a solution to the Punjab problem would not be found until the next elections. She said she has not made the remark to any opposition leader, to her party members, or to any nonpolitical personality. Mrs Gandhi said the opposition seems to be upset with the elections. Her party is implementing various programs which have nothing to do with the elections.

The debate continues.

Further on Debate

BK181613 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The home minister, Mr P.C. Sethi, declared in the Lok Sabha today that the government will not tolerate creation of so-called Khalistan at any cost. He assured the house that the government will deal firmly with the extremists, but at the same time we are prepared for peaceful negotiated settlement of the Punjab issue.

Replying to a special discussion on the subject, Mr Sethi said the government has information that extremists have contacts with Pakistan. There is also evidence that arms are being smuggled into the country from Pakistan and they are reaching the extremists. Mr Sethi said it is confirmed that resources, training, and inspiration is being provided to the extremists in the Golden Temple complex.

The home minister assured the members that a strict watch is being kept on the situation and strict measures have been taken following recent incidents of arson at some of the railway stations in Punjab. The security measures have been tightened with the induction of paramilitary forces. Mr Sethi told the house that, according to the information received from the state authorities, communal harmony prevails in Punjab, particularly in the rural areas. He said some Hindus had left their villages initially, but they were persuaded by the Sikhs to come back.

During the discussion, members from both sides of the house expressed concern over the Punjab situation and urged the government to deal with the extremists swiftly and firmly. Initiating the discussion, Dr Subramaniam Swamy, Janata, alleged that the intelligence machinery in the state failed to smell the trouble in advance about attacks on 38 railway stations in a single night. He wanted the government to solve the problem before the situation goes out of hand.

At one stage of his speech, the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, intervened to refute the allegation made by Dr Subramaniam Swamy and said the opposition seems to be upset with the elections. They will face the elections when it comes, she added. Dr Swamy urged the government to unilaterally accept the pending demands of the Akali Dal.

BBC on Bhindranwale Threat To Kill Akali Leader

BK181248 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Mark Tully report in "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] In India tension is rising in the area surrounding the Sikh holy shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar. The Sikh extremist leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, has threatened to kill the secretary of the Sikh religious party, the Akali Dal. The secretary is hiding in a hostel just outside the temple. More on this story from Mark Tully in Delhi:

[Begin Tully recording] Bhindranwale alleges that the Akali Dal secretary, Gurcharan Singh, was involved in the killing of one of his supporters on Saturday. Four people have already been killed in the reprisal of that incident.

A reporter I spoke to in Amritsar this morning tells me that Bhindranwale's supporters are now actively searching for the Akali Dal secretary, who they believe is in a hostel controlled by the party just across the road from the Golden Temple itself. The Akali Dal leader, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, is also living in that hostel. This morning he said that as far as he knew the party secretary was free to move wherever he liked. But it is known that the Akali Dal leader has sent messages to two prominent members of his party asking them to send their supporters to Amritsar. It is assumed that he has made this request because he fears an attack by the armed supporters of Bhindranwale. There are no police in the immediate area of the Golden Temple.

In the Punjab capital of Chandigarh, the funeral procession of a Hindu leader shot yesterday by Sikh terrorists turned violent. Some 4,000 angry Hindus attacked shops, breaking down doors and smashing windows. They also attacked Sikhs who happened to be on the streets when the funeral procession passed. [end recording]

Sikhs Urged To Preserve Golden Temple's Sanctity

BK181625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Agency reports say that the Akali Dal president, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, has urged the Sikhs to preserve the sanctity of the Golden Temple. The Punjab governor, Mr B.D. Pande, has appealed to the press to project the correct picture of the situation in the state after proper verification of facts. Talking to newsmen in Jullundur today, he said that, though some acts of terrorism are taking place, the situation is not so bad. The ordinary crime, he said, had shown a decline during last year.

Mr Pande said that the reporting should aim at creating confidence in the people instead of presenting the facts in a negative perspective.

Strike in Chandigarh; 14 Activists Arrested

BK181303 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] In Chandigarh almost all shops in the main markets of the city remained close today in response to a strike called by the local organizations to protest against the killing of the city Surak Sha Samiti [Protection Committee] chief, Mr Inder Pal Gupta, last evening. Police pickets have been posted at sensitive points and intensive patrolling is going on.

Meanwhile, 14 more activisits of the banned All-India Sikh Federation have been arrested in Punjab in the last 2 days. This brings total number of arrests of the activists to 294.

Violence Reported; Curfew Imposed

BK181621 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] In Chandigarh the body of the chairman of the local unit of Suraksha Samiti [Protection Committee], Mr Inder Pal Gupta, who was gunned down by some miscreants last evening, was cremated today.

Earlier, some unruly elements from amongst the funeral procession indulged in violence and arson. Following these incidents a curfew has been imposed in Chandigarh from 2030 today to 0700 tomorrow morning. The curfew has also been imposed as a precautionary measure from 1800 this evening to 1000 tomorrow morning in Moga, Bagha Purana, and Faridkot district.

Almost all shops in the main market of Chandigarh remained closed today in view of the bundh [strive] call given by the local unit of the Suraksha Samiti.

The union law minister, Mr Jannath Kaushal, has arrived in Chandigarh to personally assess the situation. He met a number of local leaders in the evening in a bid to defuse the situation.

Curfew Extended

BK190858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The night curfew in the union territory of Chandigarh has been extended to 3 days until Sunday morning. Processions and the assembly of five or more persons have also been banned under section 144. Carrying of firearms and other lethal weapons were banned earlier.

Reports say that groups of youth are forcing shopkeepers to close their shops in some parts of the city. Curfew in Moga town in Aridpur district has been extended indefinitely. The railway track near (Gurwala) railways station on Ferozepur-Bhatinda of the northern railway is reported to have been sabotaged. About a meter's length of the track was found damaged last night.

Two activists of the banned All-India Sikh Students Federation who were injured in the exchange of fire with police in the morning at Fazilka have succumbed to their injuries. Some activists of the federation had fired at the police station, injuring an assistant subinspector of police.

Ban on Arms; Schools Closed

BK190313 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The district magistrate, Chandigarh, has banned the carrying of arms in public places in the entire union territory. The orders will remain in force for 1 month. The district administration has ordered the closure of all educational institutions, including schools, colleges, and technical institutions for today. Meanwhile, no untoward incident has been reported in the city since last evening.

In Punjab some activists of the banned All India Sikh Students Federation fired at a police station in Fazilka in Ferozepur District last evening, resulting in injuries to one assistant subinspector of police. According to an official spokesman in Chandigarh this morning, two activists were injured when the police returned the fire. All the three have been hospitalized.

In another incident in Ferozepur District, a bus of the state roadways was set on fire by some miscreants near a village (Jalanwadi) last evening. A spokesman said the miscreants snatched away the wristwatch and cash from the conductor and made the crew and passengers alight from the bus before setting it on fire.

In an incident of arson in Moga, four shops were gutted during curfew hours early this morning. Our Moga correspondent reports that an attempt was made to set ablaze 12 shops, but the timely action by the fire brigade saved the other 8 shops. Curfew in Muga and Bagha Purana towns in Faridpur District was imposed yesterday from 1800 till 1000 today.

Pakistani Plane Lands in Punjab; Pilots Arrested

BK181557 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A Pakistan civilian Cessna aircraft landed at an abandoned airstrip at (Mukria) in Punjab this afternoon. Its pilot and copilot were arrested. The aircraft was seized. It is not yet known whether the aircraft carried any passenger or cargo.

Opposition Demands Statement

BK190928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] In the Lok Sabha today, the entire opposition barring the Muslim League walked out demanding an immediate statement from the government on the landing of a Pakistani plane at Mukerian in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab and the reported

violation of Indian airspace by Pakistani aircraft in recent weeks. The speaker, Mr Bal Ram Jakhar, told them that the defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, currently in Madras, has written to him to assure the house that he would make a statement on the incident on the 23d of this month. Mr Jakhar said that as the house is now sitting on Saturday also, the parliamentary affairs minister, Mr Buta Singh, would contact the defense minister and ask him to make a statement on that day.

Mr Jakhar also disallowed notices of adjournment motion on the subject by several opposition members. The speaker's assurance did not satisfy the opposition members, who insisted that if the defense minister is not available the prime minister should make the statement. But Mr Buta Singh said that the defense minister was collecting more details about the incident and would make a statement later. This did not satisfy the opposition memebrs who said this is a serious matter involving national secuirty. Noisy scenes prevailed for about 20 minutes. Later the opposition walked out.

Amir of Qatar Meets With Gandhi, Zail Singh

BK181646 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, who arrived in New Delhi today on a state visit, had a wide-ranging discussion with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, for nearly an hour in the evening. An official spokesman said that they had an exchange of views on the Iran-Iraq war, the West Asia situation, the Palestine issue, and other international questions. Mrs Gandhi briefed him about the situation in this region.

The amir expressed keen interest in expanding economic relations with India. He was particularly interested in India's involvement in the utilization of Qatar's enormous gas reserve. Another area in which he showed keen interest is industrial collaboration program. The amir expressed great happiness at the role of the Indian community in Qatar. There are about 45,000 Indians in that country.

The Amir also called on the president, Giani Zail Singh, and the vice president, Mr Hidayatullah. The president is giving a banquet in his honor at Rashtarpati Bhawan [President's House] tonight.

Egyptian Special Envoy Arrives With Message

BK190431 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] An Egyptian special envoy, Mr Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid, is in New Delhi with a personal message from President Husni Mubarak for the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. He is meeting her today.

It may be recalled that Mrs Gandhi had written to several nonaligned (?leaders), including Mr Mubarak, seeking their views on how to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Soviet Trade Delegation Arrives 18 April

BK190449 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] A nine-member Soviet delegation led by the deputy minister for foreign trade, Mr N.G. Osipov, arrived in New Delhi today to discuss on increasing Soviet exports to India. Soon after his arrival, Mr Osipov said the objective of his visit is to examine possibilities of boosting Soviet exports and increasing bilateral trade.

The delegation includes deputy general directors of different foreign trade organizations, officials from different ministries, and the Soviet State Planning Committee.

Minister Discusses Satellite Launch Program

BK181427 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of state for science and technology and space, Mr Shivraj Patil, has said the preliminary design review for INSAT-1C has been completed. He said this satellite is expected to be launched in the middle of 1986 by using the U.S. space transportation system. The minister said India will launch the 150-kg-class satellites for low-earth missions in science and technology next year. The second launching of the satellite of this class is tentatively planned for 1986. One thousand-kg polar orbiting remote sensing satellites will also be launched. The first launching of this class is schediled for 1986 by using the Soviet launch vehicle. Mr Patil said the first test satellite of INSAT-2 spacecraft to replace INSAT-1 will be launched in 1988-89.

Uranium Corporation To Step Up Production

BK181205 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Uranium Corporation of India is launching a big expansion program to step up its production. The Lok Sabha was told today that a pilot project has been started at the Hindustan Copper, at (Mosabani), Bihar, for recovering uranium from cooper. The existing natural uranium and thorium reserve is sufficient to meet the nuclear power program.

The house was also informed that the first stage of the Narora atomic power project in Uttar Pradesh will be ready in 4 years. Seventy-five percent of the work is now complete.

'Mild Earthquake' Reported in Srinagar 19 Apr

BK190900 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] A mild earthquake shook Srinagar and its surrounding areas today. The tremor was felt early this morning, lasting few seconds. There has been no loss of life or damage to property. The tremor was also felt in Islamabad, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar in Pakistan.

Karachi Confirms Civilian Plane Lands in India

BK190242 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] It was officially announced in Islamabad yesterday that a two-seated single-engined Cessna aircraft of the Lahore Flying Club strayed into Indian territory while on a training flight within the specified area of the Lahore Flying Club. The aircraft landed 25 miles south of Pathankot. The plane and its crew are safe. Investigations into this incident have been ordered, and arrangements are being made for the return of the aircraft and its crew.

Zia Rejects Indian Charge on Punjab Situation

BK190842 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Pakistan does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any country, and it will always comply with international principles and policies. This observation was made by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq while talking to newsmen at the Lahore Airport today. His attention was drawn to the Indian home minister's statement noting Pakistan's hand in the present situation in the Indian state of Punjab. The president arrived in Lahore today on 1-day visit. Soon after his arrival in Lahore, he went straight to the Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan Hospital.

Comments on Punjab, Referendum

BK191046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Pakistan does not believe in interference in anybody's internal affairs and will continue to follow international norms and policies. This was stated by the president while talking to newsmen at Lahore Airport this morning. His attention was drawn to a statement by the Indian home minister in Parliament maligning Pakistan in the present situation prevailing in the Indian state of Punjab. He said Pakistan lives on principles.

In reply to a question, he said that doors were always open to politicians to exchange views on the program given by him on the 12th of August.

Asked to elaborate his recent statement to hold a referendum regarding the form of future government, the president emphasized it was imperative that the future system of government should have Islamic directions and, if necessary, he would seek the views of the people about it.

Soon after his arrival in Lahore, the president inspected Shaykh Zayid Hospital. The hospital will be completed at a cost 285 million rupees and will have 340 beds.

MRD Sets Terms for Talks with Ziaul Haq

GF191044 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 19 Apr 84 p 1

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — A top MRD leader Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan has said the alliance is ready to start a dialogue with President Ziaul Haq, provided he meets certain preconditions.

President Zia must first announce his willingness for revival of the 1973 constitution and holding of free and impartial elections under that constitution, Nawabzada Nasrullah told newsmen in his hometown Khangarh near Multan yesterday.

Asked whether revival of the 1973 constitution would create a power vacuum, Nawabzada Nasrullah said the position obtaining on October 18, 1977 could be restored to avoid that. President Zia had then announced elections on a party lines on that date and all political parties including the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) had agreed to participate in elections supervised by the martial law regime.

The MRD leader said under the doctrine of necessity the same position could be restored to avoid any constitutional crisis. Nawabzada Nasrullah was freed last Saturday after about three-year detention.

His statement came as a slight departure from the earlier MRD stand that the government should accept its four-point programme instead of wasting time in negotiations.

The MRD leader said there was a national consensus among rightist and leftist parties within and outside the MRD fold on the revival of the 1973 constitution. If the government is prepared for that there was nothing to prevent talks between politicians and the present rulers, he added.

Prominent Baluch leader and president of the Pakistan National Party (PNP), Ghaus Bakhsh Bizenjo, has also supported the idea of political parleys with the regime if it was serious about it. But he said the government must first lift the ban on political activities, free the press and relase all political detainees.

Talking to this correspondent yesterday Mr Bizenjo said his party was not satisfied with the quantum of provincial autonomy under the 1973 constitution and wanted to settle this issue before elections through an understanding between political parties.

He said the centre should control only defence, foreign affairs and communications.

He however said the people of Baluchistan wanted autonomy and not secession, adding that if the present regime and some political parties felt the need to give some more power to the centre, the matter could be negotiated.

He was not convinced that the present rulers were serious on holding of elections and lifting of martial law and said their "foreign patrons" did not favour such a development.

Students, Police Clash in Karachi, Lahore

GF181137 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 18 Apr 84 p 1

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — Fresh clashes were reported between police and students in Karachi yesterday, while the Punjab government issued a fresh announcement yesterday that all detained and rusticated students would be allowed facility to sit for their examinations.

The clarification came amid reports that so far the government had released only five students, despite its earlier decision to release all students.

Islami Jamiat Tulaba [Islamic Students Union] sources in Lahore yesterday said that the government has asked detained students and their parents to furnish bonds assuring good conduct in future.

In Karachi, police used tear gas to disperse a large group of students who demonstrated inside a medical college and hurled stones at police. They shouted anti-government slogans and demanded immediate withdrawal of ban on unions.

Parents and students waited outside Lahore jails on Monday and yesterday but jail authorities told them they had received no orders for release of detained students.

Islami Jamiat sources said about 250 of their members are presently detained in various prisons of Punjab province of which 120 are lodged in Lahore alone. On Monday students owing allegiance to the Islami Jamiat Tulaba took out a procession in Lahore and punctured tyres of about ten government station. [as published] Police cleared traffic after half an hour.

According to another report from Lahore, the chairman of the left-wing student unions and secretary general of banned students union of Punjab University, Ilyas Naveed Shahzad has said his alliance was ready to join hands with Islami Jamiat in struggle for lifting of ban.

Foreign Office Statement on Afghan Refugees

BK181550 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Foreign Office in Islamabad has issued a statement: As a result of the recent fighting near the Towr Kham-Jalalabad road between Afghan mujahidin and Kabul administration soldiers, many Afghan civilians and soldiers crossed the border into Pakistan and have taken refuge. Some Afghan soldiers have expressed the desire to return to Afghanistan, while others have asked permission to stay in Pakistan as refugees.

The statement says that this is what is being done. Those desiring to return are being permitted to do so, and as soon as the Afghan border authorities are ready to take them, they will be handed over to them. Meanwhile, the Afghan consul in Peshawar has been allowed to meet all soldiers who are willing to meet him.

The statement says that the Kabul administration allegation that Afghan civilians and soldiers have been kidnapped and forcibly detained is totally unfounded. Similarly, the statement adds that allegations about ill treatement being meted out to them and their being forced to stay in Pakistan are also unfounded. Those who fled to Pakistan have done so of their own desire and it is very clear that the cause is political [word indistinct].

Pakistan has only provided assistance on humanitarian grounds to those Afghans who had been forced to leave their homes and hearths. It has no interest in stopping any Afghan citizen from returning to his country.

Joint Communique Issued on Qatari Amir's Visit

BK190529 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Pakistan and Qatar have called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan, restoration of the sovereign and independent status of that country, and respect for the right of the Afghan people to determine their own political and economic systems in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of Islamic Conference, and the Nonaligned Movement. A joint communique issued today at the end of the visit to Pakistan of the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, said both the amir and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq expressed the hope that the efforts being made by the UN secretary general's personal representative for a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem would be fruitful. The leaders reiterated their common position that protection of peace and security in the Gulf and the Arabian Sea region is the sole responsibility of the countries of the area.

Expressing grave concern over the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, the amir of Qatar and the Pakistan president issued a personal fraternal appeal to the leaders of the two brotherly countries to put an immediate end to their war and have recourse to negotiations to settle their (?disputes).

On the Middle East, the two sides were of the firm belief that the peace plan adopted by the Fes Arab summit in 1982 formed a sound basis for settling the Arab-Israel dispute.

The two sides denounced all attempts to have a legislation passed by the U.S. Congrss for the transfer of the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Such steps will lead to the worst impact on relations between the Islamic world and the United States and further aggravate the Middle East situation.

The two leaders reaffirmed the adherence of their two countries to the charter of the Casablance summit which called for consolidation of solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooperation among Islamic countries. Such cooperation among them and other developing nations would be a prelude to a new international

economic order based on justice and equitable distribution of world resources.

The amir of Qatar welcomed Pakistan's determination to promote peace and cooperation with its neighbors on the basis of sovereign equality and mutual benefit and respect for each other's independence and integrity and noninterference in internal affairs.

About bilateral relations, the two sides agreed to continue fostering joint cooperation in political, economic, trade, technical, cultural, and other fields. The joint communique says the amir of Qatar welcomed the president's initiative to promote regional peace and cooperation.

The amir extended an invitation to the president to visit Qatar. The invitation was accepted.

MASHRIQ Criticizes 'Intervention' on Nuclear Issue

1 April Editorial
GF190913 Karachi MASHRIQ Urdu 1 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Myth of the Pakistani Bomb and American Aid"]

[Text] Pakistan has repeatedly given assurances that it has no intention of making atom bombs and that it wants to utilize its nuclear expertise for peaceful purposes only. Like a number of other countries, Pakistan would also like to meet its growing energy needs with nuclear energy. The head of the UN nuclear agency recently inspected Pakistan's nuclear installations. Pakistan has also signed the nonproliferation treaty, but the Indo-Soviet lobby and the Western mass media continue to manufacture the myth of the Pakistani atom bomb. Indian rulers recently staged a seminar to boost their baseless propaganda against Pakistan. Dr Sabramaniam claimed in this seminar that Pakistan possesses sufficient nuclear material to make four to five atom bombs.

It is surprising that even the members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate could not remain unaffected by this baseless propaganda. They have recommended that, before any American aid is given to Pakistan, a guarantee should be obtained that Pakistan has no atom bomb. The Reagan administration before restoring the aid had fully convinced itself in this respect. It was therefore hoped that when this question came up for debate in the Senate, the point raised by the Foreign Relations Committee would not receive any consideration and that, instead of paying any attention to the myths, they would give preference to the real facts and make no effort to place hurdles in the way of restoring American aid to Pakistan.

10 April Editorial
GF181500 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 10 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Wirepuller for Foreign Intervention"]

[Text] The federal minister of law, Sharifuddin Pirzada, has assured the Federal Advisory Council that the agreement with the United States regarding economic aid and the purchase of military hardware will continue to be fully implemented without any conditions. One of the reasons he gave for this assurance was that the agreement with the United States on economic aid and the purchase of arms was concluded after long and careful deliberations, and the U.S. Congress itself has ratified it. The other reason, he said, was that the amendment made by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee speaks of the assurance given to it that Pakistan has neither made any atom bomb nor has it any plans to make one in the near future.

General Ziaul Haq has several times delcared that Pakistan neither wants to make atom bombs nor does it have the know-how to make them. Even then Federal Minister of Law Sharifuddin Pirzada is justified in saying that Pakistan will not accept any discriminatory conditions against its peaceful atomic program.

In regard to the comments made on the political situation now prevailing in Pakistan in the preamble to the Senate amendment, Mr Pirzada agreed with the opinion expressed by the members of the Federal Advisory Council that these remarks by the Senate are tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan. He said that no foreign country has the right to give us lessons on democracy. This fact has been clarified by the Quaid-i-Azam that democracy is running through our blood, and democracy has been taught to us by Islam. Moreover, the regime is determined to restore democracy on the bases of Islamic tenets. In any case, the question of selecting a system of government is a domestic matter for the people of Pakistan and no other government has the right to interfere in this question.

Unfortunately, there exists in our own country some extremists who have been inviting Washington, Moscow, and New Delhi to interfere in our internal affairs and thus they have been harming the country's prestige. Another regrettable thing is that these very elements express doubts on the nonaligned status of the present regime but on the other hand do not hesitate to invite foreign countries to interfere in Pakistan's internal affairs. In fact these elements are tools of one or the other foreign country, and it is at their instigation that they wish to turn the country into a secular country, a socialist country, or a country with a Western system of democracy. However, our general public, whose blood is saturated with Islam, will never let these elements succeed in their aims.

Key to Afghanistan Solution in Moscow
GF181840 Karachi MASHRIQ in Urdu 15 Apr 84 p 3

[Editorial: "Cordovez Mission — Again a Victim of Suspension"]

[Text] The efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem has once more become a victim of suspension. The special envoy of the UN Secretary General, Mr Diego Cordovez, has not been able to set a timetable for the withdrawal of the more than 100,000 Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan and the Kabul regime has laid down preconditions. Mr Diego Cordovez had, after his talks in Tehran and Islamabad, gone to Kabul but he could not make any progress on the question of the withdrawal of Soviet forces during his talks with the Afghan foreign minister. Mr Cordovez therefore returned to New York via Islamabad and Tehran. He is to submit his report to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

It would be premature to say anything now on the outcome of the Cordovez mission. President General Ziaul Haq said some days ago that the key to the Afghanistan problem is in Moscow, and it is essential to make Moscow realize the necessity of setting up a timetable for the withdrawal of the Soviet forces. According to some international observers, the Soviet leaders are greatly perturbed about the effective resistance of the Afghan mujahidin, but they cannot accept the failure of the socialist revolution in Afghanistan whatever the cost. This is a question of ideological prestige for the Soviet Union. In our own view the only way to resolve the Afghanistan question peacefully is to compel the Soviet leaders to withdraw their armed forces from Afghanistan. This can be done only under pressure from either the United Nations or the international community. In these circumstances the UN secretary general should set his sights on Moscow rather than on the Karmal regime.

SRI LANKA

AFP: Amnesty for Tamil Separatists To Be Considered

BK190647 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT 19 Apr 84

[By Neville de Silva]

[Excerpts] Colombo, April 19 (AFP) — Sri Lanka's national security minister has said that the government night grant amnesty to Tamil separatist militants who lay down their arms.

Minister Lalith Athulathmudali also said yesterday that the nationwide state of emergency introduced last May to counter guerrilla activity in northern and eastern Sri Lanka would be extended for another 30 days.

Mr. Athulathmudali said that following his recent talks with Indian leaders in New Delhi on Sri Lanka's ethnic problems, he would consider granting amnesty to militant separatists if they surrendered. He returned from New Delhi Monday after discussions in which he was understood to have expressed concern about the alleged presence of camps in southern India for training Tamil separatists.

The security minister said he had received threatening letters, some written in Tamil, but he would not flinch in his fight to wipe out what he described as terrorism. He assured the Tamil community this could be achieved without harming them.

Mr. Athulathmudali is due to address Parliament today on his discussions in India.

Following last July's disturbances, India offered to mediate to find a solution to Sri Lanka's racial problems but New Delhi is now facing pressure from the Tamil-dominated southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu to intervene on the Tamils' behalf.

AFP: Organizations Announce United Tamil Front

BK171611 Hong Kong AFP in English 1603 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] New Delhi, April 17 (AFP) — Three Sri Lankan organisations announced in Madras today that they would form a united front to push for a separate Tamil state in the island republic, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported.

The Tamil Liberaton Organisation (TELCO), Eelam Revolutionary Organisation (EROS) and the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF) said they would launch a "co-ordinated, mass-based armed struggle" for a separate "Eelam" — Tamil state, PTI said.

Several leaders of various Sri Lankan Tamil parties, including the main Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), have been living in voluntary exile in southern Indian's Tamil-domianted Tamilnadu state since anti-Tamil violence in Sri Lanka July.

The front leaders said talks were in progress with two other groups — the Liberation tigers of Tamil Eelam an the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam — to bring them into the grouping.

They claimed that the TULF had lost popular support among the Tamils, PTI reported.

Jayawardene To Pay State Visit to PRC 20-25 May

BK181207 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] President J.R. Jayewardene and Mrs Jayewardene will pay a state visit to the People's Republic of China from 20 to 25 May at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian. The visit will serve to further strengthen the very warm and cordial relation that exists between Sri Lanka and the People's Republic of China.

Prime Minister Views Elections, U.S. 'Bullying'

LD181437 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The cabinet had a session this morning chaired by Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi at which the country's current affairs and political developments in the region were discussed. At the end of today's cabinet session, in an interview with our correspondent, the prime minister talked about the issues discussed in today's session, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Musavi, please tell us about the most important issues discussed in today's cabinet session.

[Musavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the top of political events was the issue of elections. Mr Nateq-Nuri presented a detailed report from all parts of the country. As the people themselves have witnessed, the report showed that the people enthusiastically participated in the elections, which were very extensive. The elections were especially successful in those places were counterrevolutionaries are very active. Among these, I can name Kordestan and western Azarbayjan where, despite all the counterrevolutionaries' efforts, the elections were very satisfactory and popular participation was most remarkable.

Here I particularly wish to say that I (?traveled to Bakhtaran and Kordestan) and they expressed their satisfaction at the enthusiastic participation in Sanandaj, where people were lining up to vote even before polling started. The number of votes was very high. The same situation also existed in western Azarbayjan. In some villages they [counterrevolutionaries] used a thousand different tricks and devices. For instance, they collected identity cards so that the people could not vote. But this very action led to the uncovering an extensive plot in the area by these powers and the big powers, which are in decline — and the elections also confirmed this point.

On the whole, we had general discussions about the elections. It seems that we held the most extensive and most enthusiastic elections, with very few clashes and offenses. Before the elections there were some very minor clashes in a few places, but they were so trivial that do not deserve any comment. On the whole, one can say that the elections demonstrated our nation's ever-increasing maturity. [passage indistinct]

The second issue was a report about the remarks made by the head of the CIA. According to him, America has declared Iran a terrorist country but, of course, the Americans are engaging in bullying tactics [albatteh shakho shuneh ham mikesheh]. Of course, when American presidential elections start, one hears a lot of such noise in America. The head of the CIA threatened that if Iranian terrorist activities against American interests throughout the world continue, then they will take necessary measures — or, so to speak, they will attack or engage in such terrorist activities. Such activities are not new.

At the moment public opinion throughout the world is so familiar with the nature of the American regime and its terrorist activities that they need no elaboration. However, here we may only refer to the latest of them. A country like America openly carries out terrorist activities, lays mines, and blows up merchant vessels in the waters of a small country, Nicaragua, which has a population of only 3 or 4 million. And that country lays claim to freedom, democracy, human rights, being a founding member of the United Nations, and being a supporter of so-called human rights! The American leaders are so stupid that they don't see the contradictions in their words and deeds. They do not realize that the world's masses see and evaluate these matters accurately.

What concerns us is that, in the face of these bullying tactics, we shall tell them that the Islamic Revolution is powerful enough to deliver to respond to any blow it receives. Today the Islamic Revolution has such deep roots in the Islamic world and the world at large that any American action will be confronted by a show of force by the forces throughout the world that support the Islamic Revolution. What America experienced with disappointment in Lebanon was only part of a world-wide Islamic movement which is in a state of resurgence and awareness. People throughout the world who are attached to the Islamic Revolution will not leave it open to American conspiracies

Let me immediately add that in my view the remarks that our country is a terrorist country and that [words indistinct] will retaliate against our terrorist activities are related to Reagan's adventurism on the eve of the elections: He needs some successful adventurist attempts in order to gain few more votes. We remind him of the events of Tabas and we warn that Reagan may face the same fate that befell Carter. Naturally, such talk and such remarks are experiences which have failed concerning the Islamic countries. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,700

LD181731 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Communique No 1700 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] During the past 24 hours on the country's northwestern fronts, in the sector between Piranshah and Panjwin, Islam's powerful combatants, defending and protecting the positions under their care, opening heavy artillery fire, dispatching patrol groups and ambush squads, and setting up new observation posts, opened fire on the enemy's activities and movements and, while utterly destroying an enemy truck in the Hajj 'Umran region, silenced the enemy's fire in every region, destroyed some of the Saddamists' forward lines, artillery, and heavy weapons positions, and killed or wounded a number of his servicemen.

On the Bakhtaran and Ilam border fronts and those in the country's southern area, sporadic exchanges of fire took place between our forces and the enemy. In the Anbar River and Kushk regions the intensity of fire was greater than in other sectors. On the same fronts our combatants succeeded in controlling the enemy's supply axes and in inflicting losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces, either slowing or halting the enemy's movements.

During an exchange of fire in the Arvand Rud front, our Gendarmerie combatants, controlling enemy traffic on the Fao-Basrah axis, subjected enemy positions and fortifications to fire from their weapons and set ablaze and destroyed some 14 squad and one-man foxholes and 1 enemy vehicle. They also killed or wounded a number of enemy servicemen.

During the past 24 hours the city of Abadan came under sporadic fire from the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries. More than 15 houss and shops were damaged.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on Army Day

LD181528 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Majlis met this morning in open session under the chairmanship of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani. During the course of a speech on the occasion of Army Day, the Majlis speaker said:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today is the Islamic Republic of Iran Army Day. We congratulate all our heroic and valiant combatants today, and in particular we offer congratulations to all Islamic combatants across the world for the rebirth of the Islamic Republic army and for this great movement, which can be a prototype for movements in the history of the region.

This is a most remarkable event that has taken place in the Islamic Republic of Iran. An army on which world and regional arrogance and the shah's regime had pinned its hopes as the guardian of the interests of arrogance and the policeman for the interests of regional reaction has, with today's developments, been transformed into the policeman of Islam and the interests of the deprived. It is a thorn in the flesh of world arrogance, especially America and its agents in the region, and the hope of the deprived and dispossessed, and God willing, a means of freedom for Jerusalem, the removal of Zionism from the region, and the salvation the people and the deprived of the region.

We hope that our combatant forces will view with respect God's gift and the favor accorded them, as well as the kind regard which the great leader and commander in chief of the Armed Forces entertains for them, and we hope that, as they have in the past, they will continue to do their duty in the future. And may God protect them everywhere. [end recording]

Najafi Satisfied With Pakistan Visit Results

LD181012 Tehran IRNA in English 0908 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, April 18, IRNA — Culture and High Education Minister Mohammad 'Ali Najafi concluded a week-long official visit to Pakistan, at the head of a delegation, and arrived here early Wednesday morning. Expressing satisfaction over the outcome of the visit, Najafi said that during his talks with government and cultural officials of the host country he had discussed expansion of cultural ties between the two countries as well as the role the Islamic revolution was playing in helping the oppressed, and also on putting an end to the Iraqi imposed war.

Iran and Pakistan held talks in various cultural, exchange of news and information fields and signed a letter of understanding for cultural and social cooperation. The minister added that in his talks with Pakistan's president the two sides discussed religious, historical and cultural ties between the two nations as well as future activities in the field of cultural and social cooperation.

Iran's legitimate stance vis-a-vis the Iraqi imposed war and its conditions for ending the war on the basis that if the aggressor was punished, no other countries [word indistinct] embark on any aggression in future, was included in the topics discussed by the two sides. The Pakistani president, Najafi said, condemning deployment of chemical weapons in the imposed war, described it as being contrary to international regulations, adding that if regional states had preserved their [word indistinct] during the war, the issue would have been solved between the two warring parties. In reply the Iranian minister had noted that if this had happened, the Islamic Republic, within a short peirod of time, would have punished the Iraqi regime and had put an end to the imposed war.

The delegation also signed a letter of understanding with Pakistan's Information Ministry, which emphasised bilateral cooperation between news agencies and radio and tv networks of the two countries, Najafi said.

'Spy' for Afghanistan Executed in Mashhad

GF180905 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 7 Apr 84 p 13

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Prosecuter's Office in Mashhad announced that, following the order given by the Islamic Revolution Court of Torbat-e Jam and the acceptance of the Islamic Supreme Court, Mo'azellah 'Ata'i, son of A'azam, has been sentenced to death. He was arrested for the crime of plotting against the Islamic Republic regime by spying for the Marxist regime in Afghanistan. He was involved in an armed clash with Islamic Republic Gendarmerie personnel which resulted to the deaths of two members of the Gendarmerie. The sentence was carried out yesterday afternoon in the presence of the martyrs' families following acceptance by the Supreme Revolution Court in Taybad.

Kuwait Deports 59 Iranians; No Reason Given

GF181600 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Kuwaiti authorities recently deported 59 Iranian brothers who were residing in Kuwait. The Kuwaiti authorities made this decision without giving any reason for this action.

Nateq-Nuri on Second Round of Elections

LD190318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Excerpts] In a press, radio, and television conference given to domestic and foreign newsmen this afternoon, Mr Nateq-Nuri, the interior minister, explained how the elections for the second term of the Majlis were held properly, and said: Praise be to

God, these elections were held throughout the country as gloriously as possible. To the dismay of the enemies of the revolution, popular participation in the elections is a sign of the growth, awareness, and experience gained by our nation in the course of the few elections held so far in our country. As long as this hezbollahi ummah is present on the scene, the world's superpowers will not be able to do anything. Quickly comparing them with the previous round, one realizes that there has been about 30 or 40 percent more participation in the elections for second term of the Majlis.

Here is a correspondent's report:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Elections in several cities are supposed to be held in a second stage. Could you tell us when this second stage will be held? We should bear in mind that, God willing, the second term of the Majlis should be inaugurated on 29 May.

[Nateq-Nur] Yes, God willing. As you mentioned, the second term of the Majlis must, God willing, start on 29 May and we must have the second Majlis on that date. On the other hand, a second round of elections must be held in 75 constituencies. Your question is when we shall hold the second stage. A clear and explicit answer to it is: We are waiting for the result of investigations into complaints by supervisory councils, since the elections in some constituencies may be declared null and void; we do not know. We can announce the date for the second stage when it is clear to us in how many constituencies we must hold elections and this is subject to the reply of the Central Supervisory Council to us. We hope that, God willing, complaints will be dealt with promptly. I should like to mention that the day it is announced to us, we shall be prepared to hold the second stage of the elections right away. We hope that, God willing, we can hold the second stage between now, 18 April, and 29 May, so that the results can be known and the new deputies can join the new Majlis.

[Correspondent] God willing. [end recording]

FVOI on Election Disturbances, Terrorism Charges

GF181700 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Following circulation of a report on clashes and riots in Zahedan and Zabol during the fake elections for Khomeyni's Majlis, *ETTELA'AT* in its latest issue said that 40 persons have been arrested in connection with riots in Zahedan. Meanwhile, according to our correspondent, during the recent riots and clashes in Zahedan and Zabol, more than 12 persons were killed and a number wounded. The Khomeyni regime, through its severe censure of radio and television, has prevented the circulation of this news and of clashes and riots in Zahedan and Zabol.

Meanwhile, today Mir Hoseyni Musavi, prime minister of the Khomeyni regime, at the end of a cabinet session admitted that there were clashes during the elections in two of three places within the country. He did not name the places. Mir Hoseyni Musavi, in reply to the latest statement of the chief of the U.S. CIA which had threatened that if the terrorist activities by the Khomeyni regime continue the United States would react severely, said: We will retaliate against such exaggerations. Mir Hoseyni Musavi did not deny the terrorist activities by the Islamic Republic.

Libyan Islamic Affairs Delegation's Meetings

LD190835 Tripoli JANA in English 1434 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] Tehran, Rajab 18, April 18, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A delegation of Islamic affairs department of the people's committee for foreign liaison bureau currently on a visit to Iran held a meeting in Teheran with Ayatollah Jenti a leading member of (?the) Iranian revolution with responsibility for the Islamic media organization. The meeting discussed way and means of confronting hostile campaigns directed at Islam and Moslems and the success of the Islamic call. Member of the Libyan Arab delegation informed their Iranian hots of the role played by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader in the service of Islam to make the holy Koran the law of the society.

The Libyan Arab delegation later met a delegation of the college of theological studies in Teheran and exchanged views on the third universal theory and the spreading of Islam. The delegation also met Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammed Haskiri, director of Islamic affairs media organization and his staff. He praised the stand of Al-Fatih Revolution in aiding Islam and Moslems which were highlighted in every Islamic and political gathering. He expressed his hope for bolstering of co-operation between Iran and the Jamahiriyah for the welfare of Moslems and realization of their aspiration.

Afghan Rebels Attack Karmal-Soviet Troops

Operations in Herat

GF171640 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Mashdagan April 17, IRNA — The Afghan Muslim Mujahideen in an attack on the Afghan forces concerntration site in a region of Herat Province last week killed or wounded 150 of Karmal troops and set ablaze 12 tanks. Reports reaching here said that in a similar attack on the Herat-Ghandhar highway one personnel carrier of the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces were seized by the Afghan Mujahideen.

Soviet Plane Downed

GF172000 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Using antiaircraft weapons, the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have downed a Soviet warplane in Bala Boluk in Herat Province. Soviet warplanes at the time were bombing civilian areas and other places in Herat. The pilot and copilot of the warplane were killed. The bombing by the Soviet warplanes in the abovementioned areas led to the martyrdom of a great number of women, children, and elderly and heavily damaged the area.

In a series of attacks, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries destroyed 1 tank and captured 80 arms and radio sets from Soviet troops and the regime controlling Afghanistan. They also downed 1 helicopter and destroyed 15 military trucks of the invading Soviet forces in northern Afghanistan.

During operations by Muslim Afghan revolutionaries near Bala Boluk, they also killed a number of personnel from the Soviet and government forces. They captured 12 others during these operations.

567 'Martyrs' Noted

GF190555 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Text] The Iraqi Muslim revolutionaries were engaged last week in a battle with the forces of the Saddamist regime in the city of (?Shuhud) in northern Iraq. During this battle they managed to kill five of the forces and to wound two.

A total of 567 Iraqi Muslims have been martyred at the hands of the executioners of the Zionist regime which is ruling Iraq. These Muslims were in custody in the terrible jails of this regime for a long time. The ruling regime in Iraq turned down the request of the families of the martyrs to perform burial rituals.

Free Voice: 45 Killed in Clash in Kordestan

GF160558 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Forth-five guards of Khomeyni's regime were annihilated on Wedneday abd Thursday. According to a report by our correspondent in Kordestan, during a bloody clash between guards and armed Kurdish strugglers in Sardasht, around 45 guards were killed while 5 of their vehicles were destroyed.

We remind you that Khomeyni's regime is preparing for a spring offensive into Kordestan and has stationed thousands of guards there in this connection. A spokesman for the Kurdish strugglers informed our correspondent that they will deal severe blows to the guards' concentrations before they can launch their spring offensive and will repulse any attack with their counter guerrilla operations.

Radio Iran on Special Watchdog Units

GF141700 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Text] The superintendent for keeping an eye on the attitude of government officials reported this morning from Esfahan that two Air Force cadets, Ja'afari and (?Tuzbozorg), in spite of the constant warnings from Shahpur Bakhtiar, continue to torment and persecute people and inform the authorities by spying on the national forces. This national unit which keeps an eye on the attitude of government officials and agents toward the public said in a brief report that Ja'afari, who is deputy chief of the Islamic Revolution Court, tortures people in his office and lashes them personally. The unit keeping an eye on the attitude of government officials toward the public, which has been stationed in several Iranian cities under the orders of Shahpur Bakhtiar, explained in this report that Ja'afari is mostly reponsible for direct supervision over the torturing of prisoners and in various ways contrives to insult them.

The same supervisory unit in another report on (?Tuzbozorg), who is responsible for revolution courts and government nominees in the Army air corps in Esfahan, accuses him of spying and informing on patriotic commissioned and noncommissioned officers of the army. The report adds that he has the duty of identifying opponents of the Islamic regime and reporting them to the authorities.

The supervisory unit warns these persons and those who are cooperating in the crimes of the regime that they should refrain from their evil and criminal acts and not indulge in tormenting and torturing the general public. Otherwise, the supervisory unit has the duty to carry out investigations of those who have been appointed by the government to identify and report their opponents, to record their names and identities, and to announce them in the interest of liberation of the oppressed nation of Iran and for the purpose of record in the national program. It has been stressed to the supervisory committees that in recording the names and identities of these persons and other informers of the government [words indistinct] who act under the orders of the Khomeyni regime, care should be taken and information collected about them should be based on irrefutable documentary evidence.

Briefs

Oil Refining Statistics — The quantity of crude oil which was refined in the refineries of the country during the last year reached the maximum level of 642,000 barrels per day. The public relations bureau at the Oil Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that this increase in crude refinement was achieved through the efforts of the workers of the refineries of the country. [Text][Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 18 Apr 84 GF]